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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1878.

BIG DOUBLE HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

Grand Procession by Forces from Land and Sea Parade the Principal Streets of Honolulu.

HONOLULU FOLK INDULGE IN GENERAL HOLIDAY

Minister Sewall Given Grand Reception at Opera House in Morning.

Base Ball and Sports on League Grounds—Reception at American Legation—Ball in Evening Was Great Success.

The natal day of the two Republics was ushered in yesterday morning with a tremendous booming of cannons from the front of the Drill Shed and there was little sleep for those in the neighborhood after the hour set for sun rise. Fire crackers, bombs and torpedos, with the small boy were as thick as they can be found any where in the States on a similar occasion. Persons who were to compete for prizes in the procession, spent the time between daylight and the hour for starting touching up floats and trimming bicycles and wagons.

After the demonstration last year, every one was on the qui vive of expectancy regarding the celebration yesterday. The floats last year were in a measure an innovation, as they had not been seen here for years, not since the reign of Kalakaua, and on the strength of the success achieved, more floats were expected this year. Those who set their hopes upon such a consummation had them realized to the full measure. Everything was on a grand scale, and the procession was considerably longer. The detachment from the American war vessels was not quite as large as was expected, and the absence of the Flagship Band was a sore disappointment.

The time set to begin the march was 9 o'clock, and it was not long after that when Maj. J. W. Pratt, followed by bicycles, headed by a Hawaii tandem, ridden by Spencer and Kelley, and beautifully decorated, started down Richards street. Among the bicycles, there was another tandem, ridden by Lishman and Berger. This was decorated in marigolds and yellow ribbons, and presented a very handsome appearance. Single wheels were in various colors and materials, but flowers played an important part. One or two came under the masquerade class, rather than bicycle competition, and prizes will probably be awarded accordingly. Following the wheelmen, came a platoon of police and the Grand Marshal, W. H. Hoogs. Other divisions were made up of military and naval battalions, Mounted Reserve and Mounted Patrol, the Fire Commissioners and the Honolulu Fire Department. And the fire ladders spread themselves in the matter of decorating "de machines."

If there was a choice, it should be awarded to No. 1, for the whole color scheme and material used was in perfect harmony. Back of the driver on the engine sat a little tot with curls, dressed as Young America. He watched the people along the line without the least sign of fear. He was so surrounded with flowers and evergreens as to be out of sight for a good portion of the time.

Engine No. 2 was beautifully trimmed, but it was hardly up to her rival. No. 3, the chemical engine, made a very good showing, and much credit is due the members of the various companies for the care and expense bestowed upon the engines and carts. The members of No. 1 take this means of thanking the ladies who contributed flowers and bunting, and who assisted in decorating.

The fourth division, comprised the floats. One—made by the Hui Pakaka—was a native canoe, manned by Hawaiians. Around the platform was draped in graceful folds a number of fishing nets. Another float represented a picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The various characters taken by a number of smooth-faced young men. This was an official float, and was nicely gotten up. Another was an illustration of the matter which has a strong hold on the public—Japan. Hawaii was represented by a young Hawaiian damsel sitting on a bank of ferns and surrounded by quantities of Hawaiian products—taro, breadfruit, mangoes, coconuts and growing banana trees. At the front of the float was a platform draped with the American flag. On one side was Japanese Minister Hosha waving a protest, and on the other Uncle Sam, gesticulating with a board, presumably the political union bridge which Uncle Sam is trying to build, but which

the Japanese are interfering with. There was so much action in this float that it attracted the attention of everyone. Other floats on Japan and local subjects were the steam roller and the tramways water cart. These three were the work of Manuel Silva, of W. W. Dimond's store.

Another Japanese-Hawaiian float, represented an international tug-of-war—three Japanese arrayed against three Hawaiians, with characteristic representations of Minister Shimamura and Minister Cooper as captains of the respective teams. Placards hanging on the side of the float expressed the sentiments of both sides. This float was gotten up by sons of T. B. Murray.

As a combined business and general float, the one submitted by W. W. Dimond, and called "Love in a Cottage," is entitled to much consideration by the judges. It represented a two-room cottage—one a kitchen, the other a sitting room—both appropriately furnished. In the kitchen Miss Stella Love and Fred Angus officiated as host and hostess, and spent the time on the march making tea, coffee and amusement for the spectators.

One very pretty display was a Shetland pony, with cart, the latter completely covered with flowers. A little child, prettily dressed, rode in the cart.

Among the strictly business exhibits J. T. Waterhouse should unquestionably come in for first prize for delivery wagons. This one was decorated entirely in ripe fruits and evergreens and was a beautiful affair. S. J. Salter of the grocery department was the designer, and it required 48 hours' constant hard work to trim it. The second on the list, in the opinion of one of the judges, was the Lewis & Co. delivery wagon. Central Meat Market made a good showing, as did the People's Ice Company.

Along the entire route of the procession, both sides of the streets, from curb to fence, were impassable, and the bulk of the crowd was made up of Hawaiians. At the High School President and Mrs. Dole had an excellent view. The reviewing stand, in front of the main entrance to the Executive building, was occupied by Cabinet Ministers and invited guests.

The judges of the different prize exhibits were: C. B. Ripley, G. C. Beckley, A. T. Atkinson, Daniel Logan and C. B. Wilson. They will probably make their report today.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

Minister Sewall Talks on Some Live Issues.

But a little while after the various bodies in the procession had been dismissed the doors of the Opera House were thrown open to a surging mass of humanity that was waiting to hear the address by Minister Sewall. Every seat was taken a few minutes after the doors opened. The Irwin box was occupied by President and Mrs. Dole, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee and Hon. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder. The opposite box contained J. B. Atherton and family, Ministers Cooper, Smith and King, with Captain Buck and officers of the Marlon, Consul General Haywood and Deputy Consul General W. Porter Boyd occupied seats on the side.

In the absence of P. C. Jones, Mr. G. W. Smith acted as secretary. The Philadelphia Band occupied the orchestra pit and opened the exercises with an overture, "Recollections of the War." This was followed by a prayer by Rev. J. M. Monroe, a song by the De Koven Glee Club, with Mr. Fletcher as accompanist, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by J. L. Howard, another song by the Glee Club and then Minister Sewall was introduced by Secretary Smith, who said:

"It is eminently proper that I should, on this natal day of the Republic, introduce to you the representative of our sister Republic, Hon. Harold M. Sewall." At the mention of Mr. Sewall's name, and as that gentleman stepped to the front of the stage, the building seemed almost to shake with applause. It was several minutes before Mr. Sewall could acknowledge the reception accorded him, which was, no

doubt, the greatest ovation ever tendered a stranger in Hawaii. In addressing his audience, Minister Sewall said:

Mr. Chairman, fellow Americans, and all who have come here to celebrate this day: To such a magnificent and inspiring sight as this every emotion of my heart responds. And conscious though I am of my own unworthiness to fill the part assigned to me, profoundly conscious, too, that the welcome you have extended is meant for no personal compliment, but only as an expression of your regard for the country which fills our thoughts today—this moment shall remain one of the proudest memories of my life. It did not need your welcome to make me feel that I am no stranger to you. For although I am from a State of the Union the remotest from these Islands, I am a State which must forever remain indelibly connected with the history of these Islands and with your own. It would be invidious to recall the roll of honor. I need name but two. She gave America her first President, George Washington, here and throughout the world two illustrious and incomparable Americans whose names will awaken a warm response in your hearts—twain prophets of the future importance of the Pacific and these Islands. James G. Blaine, that Maine claims also as her son, him in whose veins courses a double strain of her best blood, him who, under trying circumstances such as seldom come to any man, under conditions which confront founders of states, of which heroes are created—him who has shown himself worthy of the name of President of the United States, and who honors us with his presence here.

It has been said, I trust not truly, that there are Americans who when they leave their country forget the love of it. Whether this be true or not, I do not know; but one thing I know, that of such are not the Americans of Honolulu and Hawaii. For when you came here, you were the pioneers before you, when you left the house of your fathers to come here, as they pressed on to cross the Alleghenies, they left behind them the things they planted and forgot not their ties. But rather did you cherish them the more—press them closer to your bosoms, and carry them with you—until today the love of the land we love, the love of law and love of country that unite and hallow every American home, continue to feel here the holy flames of a patriotism as ardent as burns anywhere outside the limits of the land we love. Until here we can exclaim, as has every American landing on these shores, looking across the waste of waters, as did their eloquent Southern brethren bridging the bloody chasm of the war and the darker abyss of reconstruction: "We are in our Father's house; we are at home—thank God!"

One hundred and twenty years ago these shores gave us the right to celebrate this day; and ever since the God of battles gave them the victory that makes righteous revolutions, we, their children, have paid our annual tribute of loyalty and love as we do now.

Our tribute—insignificant it must be indeed! By him whose life was to be the final ransom paid to rescue us from the reproach that the world says the lie to the character of liberty in the land of liberty itself—by him it was said of other heroes: "The world will little note what we say, but it can never forget what we did." So say we now—say it of those patriot sakes who when they signed this charter set thereby a price on their own heads, say it of those whose defeat meant victory at Bunker Hill, who starved at Valley Forge, and died in prison camps and on the field. So say we of those mothers who as mothers have since the world began, toiled, and suffered, and sacrificed in silence and unknown to the world, the full roll of heroes; so say we of those later heroes who christened with a sea-



WILLIAM H. HOOGS, Grand Marshal.

and baptism of blood the birth of liberty. I am on a domain that I call the proud mistress of the seas. In that war "when sailors' rights were won" yard locked in yard, "hot gun lip kissing gun." And so repeat, we proudly these words as they came from the martyr lips of Lincoln, said of those heroes dearer because nearer to us, to whom these Islands contributed their full share, who died in this final convulsion of our national body which was to give it the lease of a life of ages as eternal as the justice of the principles on which it was founded. And so we pay our tribute—insignificant it is, but when we cease to do so we shall be dead to the holiest sentiments of the human heart. For these men gave us the greatest blessings that can be vouchsafed to man—the blessings of free government, of liberty under the law. This is why we celebrate the Fourth of July, and shall do so, so long as we are worthy to bear the American name! My friends, I speak no feigned or guarded phrases; such are not in my heart, and were they there, this day and this occasion would forbid their utterance. And yet I know, and I grieve to know, that there are those to whom such eulogy of our institutions may seem extravagant; there are those who share these blessings, who think so lightly of them that they would not make the sacrifices necessary to maintain them; that there are professed Americans even in a foreign land and among strangers who would rather apologize for the faults they think our nation has than to exalt its acknowledged virtues. And these are not the mob, the ignorant or the vicious, but a more dangerous because a more educated class. 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NECESSARY TO ACT

There Seemed No Other Cause
for the Administration.

WERE MANY DIVERSE OPINIONS

Senate Could Not Agree
on Hawaiian Policy.

Annexation Treaty Would Focus
Action—Executive Pre-
viously Friendly.

WASHINGTON, June 19. — The treaty of annexation between the Republic of Hawaii, and the United States was signed at 9:30 a. m., June 16, in the State Department, by John Sherman on the part of the United States, and F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney, on behalf of the Republic of Hawaii.

The negotiation and signing of the treaty was the result of the change of mind by the administration, due to the attitude of many Republican Senators regarding the reciprocity treaty. It was well understood that the administration would not present any treaty of annexation until the tariff bill was completed.

As I have previously informed you, the action of the Senate committee on Finance, in striking out the clause in the House bill, protecting reciprocity, was not for the purpose of killing the treaty, but to place the matter before the Senate in such a manner, that the subject could be debated and a clause be inserted modifying the benefits to be derived by Hawaii from the present treaty, and of preventing Hawaii from getting the advantage of the increased rate of duties in the pending bill. It was the opinion of some members of the Finance committee that in this way only, could the question of benefits be open for discussion.

It was apparent, from the moment the subject came up for discussion, that the national and logical way of disposing of the matter was to settle at once the question of annexation. If this took place, no clause protecting the treaty was needed. But the administration had decided not to bring any new matter before Congress until the tariff bill was passed, or out of the way.

When the sugar schedule was reached, and the Republican leaders held a caucus over it, much difference of opinion was developed as to the best way of disposing of the Hawaiian matter. Some desired a provision reducing the advantages to Hawaii. Others wished a notice of abrogation to be inserted. Others wished that the President be instructed to negotiate a new treaty, and if it was not done, then the reciprocity treaty should terminate. In several caucuses, these differences of opinion greatly developed. At the same time these seemed to be a strong desire to proceed with annexation in due course of time.

In this condition of things, the Executive can take no leading part. But by the negotiation of an annexation treaty it could make a positive move, and as an administration movement, call all of the Republicans to its support, and if an annexation treaty was ratified the Hawaiian claim would be eliminated from the tariff bill.

The annexation treaty was at once negotiated, and the papers were prepared to be submitted to the President on his return from his Southern trip. On his return, on the 15th, he considered the subject, approved of the treaty, and it was signed on the morning of the 16th.

If the move towards immediate annexation should result favorably, the enemies of reciprocity and annexation may consider themselves humbled but effective workers in securing that result. By creating or fomenting differences of opinions among Senators, need of action by the United States they have forced the Administration to act at once.

The Japanese trouble in Hawaii has the attention of the Administration, and it has emphasized the need active policy, by the United States.

At the same time the Administration has no fling policy. It knows better than the average politician that the conservative element in this country wishes no foreign complications. The war spirit does not help trade. It keeps men away from venture, and new arrangements. If it were generally believed that Japan and Hawaii had serious differences, it might influence the judgment of conservative Senators, who believe that we have enough trouble on hand. This can be clearly seen in the Cuban affair. While Congress seems to be very belligerent, and has much reason to feel so, and it is restless because of the Spanish cruelties, it does not intend to disturb American finances. A war with Spain would involve the issue of many millions of bonds, and the question would be at once raised, how shall they be paid in gold or silver?

It is said that several of the Democratic silver men are desirous to vote for annexation, in order to show their contempt for Mr. Cleveland. It is a method of "kicking" the man who has,

they believe, ruined the Democratic party. However, politicians as a rule are very forgiving. They are men of the world, and cannot afford to spend their time revenging their grievances. Regarding the value of prophecy, it is noted that in an interview in the Washington Post, Capt. Julius Palmer declared that President McKinley would not sign any annexation treaty with Hawaii. At the moment he made this solemn declaration, the treaty had been engrossed, and would have been signed, if all of the parties had been present.

The signing of the new treaty is received with great favor by the friendly press. Even the Washington Post that has strongly opposed annexation has a rousing article favoring annexation.

The most impartial observer notices that bitter feeling towards annexation is confined to only one or two Senators. The old school Democrats say they must have time to think over the matter. These may, in the end, say, "we are in some doubt, but if the Senate is willing to take the chances, we will not oppose." The friendly press seems to believe that the subject will go over until next winter, but that the feeling for passing the treaty will increase in the mean time.

At the present writing, no decisive action has been taken by Senators friendly to the treaty. If the Administration believes that the Senate will act promptly, it will push it. Otherwise it will let it go over. But the opinion is growing that nothing will be done during the present session.

It may be said that the Cabinet was not entirely clear on the question of negotiating the treaty at the present time, or of delaying the subject until winter. It has, however, been done, and all that remains now is, to see that it is carefully considered by the men who must pass upon it.

W. N. A.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Kamehameha Girls School Last Night.

The first commencement of the Kamehameha Girls' School took place in Kaumakapili Church last night before an audience of something like 2,000 people, the largest number ever gathered together in the native place of worship. This very generous attendance showed the interest that the people of Honolulu have in the work that is being done by Miss Pope and her corps of worthy assistants.

On the specially constructed stage, and about it were placed a large number of palms, and above, on the organ front, were the words of the K. G. S. motto: "Wake the Divine Within," with the figures '97 beneath, all embroidered in red on white.

When the audience had all been seated, the graduates filed in and took their places on the stage. With them were Miss Pope, the principal; Rev. C. M. Hyde, who distributed the diplomas, and Rev. Timoteo, pastor of Kaumakapili.

If any special mention is to be made of the numbers on the program, "The Teacher and Trainer of Hawaii's Little Ones," "The Servant of the Soul," "A Bit of Clay," "A Plea for Children" and "A Practical Art" would come in for very high standing. In all of the speaking and reading done by the girls, the clear enunciation, notwithstanding the large crowd present and the noise of certain hoodlums in the rear, was a matter of frequent and favorable remark. The girls did remarkably well. In the singing, they were above reproach, and showed to good advantage the careful and painstaking training of Miss Clymer. In the language of one present, "The music was a revelation."

Miss Pope's work with the girls cannot be too highly praised, and she and her assistants may feel justly proud that they have sent forth into the world Hawaiian girls who are eminently capable to take their places as trainers of the young Hawaiians.

Following is the program in detail:

Motto: "Wake the Divine Within."

Chorus—In Heavenly Love Abiding.

Kamehameha School for Girls.

Invocation—Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D.

The Teacher and Trainer of Hawaii's Little Ones—Lewa Iokio.

Poem—The Greatest Discovery—Anonymous.

Hattie Kekalohe.

My Life at Kamehameha—Aoe Wong Kong.

The Servant of the Soul—Elizabeth Kahana.

Wake the Divine Within—Elizabeth Waiamau.

A Bit of Clay—Kalei Ewaliko.

Chorus—Sweet May—Barnby Class.

A Plea for the Children—Malle Kapali.

Domestic Sciences—Jessie Mahoahoa.

The Use of Music—Lydia Aholo.

A Practical Art—Julia Lovell.

Poem—At School Close—Whittier.

Elizabeth Kellinoh.

Presentation of Certificates.

Chorus—Cradle Song—Mendelssohn.

Kamehameha School for Girls.

Kamehameha Girls' School Call.

Benediction—Rev. E. S. Timoteo.

The graduates were—Lydia Aholo, Julia Akana, Kalei Ewaliko, Miriam Hale, Lewa Iokio, Helen Kahalehau, Elizabeth Kahana, Malle Kapali, Hattie Kekalohe, Elizabeth Kellinoh, Keina Kiwaha, Julia Lovell, Jessie Mahoahoa, Elizabeth Waiamau and Aoe Wong Kong.

Morning Star

The Missionary packet Morning Star was to have left San Francisco on June 28th, and will probably arrive here on or about July 12th. The Star will remain here long enough to take on that freight there is here for her. This will take about a week at the end of which time she will sail on her regular annual trip to Micronesia.

The Star has been thoroughly repaired, and the leak which could not be located for years has been found and stopped. The vessel is in fine con-



HOWARD GOULD'S NEW YACHT NIAGARA.
Mr. Gould's new yacht will be the largest pleasure craft ever built in America. She is to be 270 feet in length and will have a beam of 36 feet, which will make her larger than some of the new cruisers of our navy. She is not to be a speedy vessel, but she will be seaworthy enough to go around the world.

dition, and is ready for the long trip she has before her.

Following is a list of the passengers who are on their way to Honolulu on the Morning Star: Beulah Logan, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Olin, Mrs. Rancner and son, Rev. Mr. Hendricks, Arthur Alexander. The first two are missionaries on their way to Micronesia.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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us to offer them at ex-
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use, always in stock.

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Are the handsomest in
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on hand a large stock of Wire, Chan-
delliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-
tention, and estimates furnished for
Lighting and Power Plants; also at-
tention is given to House and Marine
Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

AN INNOVATION

Handsome Resort to be Built at Waikiki.

E. S. CUNHA'S MODERN IDEAS

All Conveniences of Eastern Seaside Inns.

Cyclists Provided for—Boats and Donkeys for Children—Elegant Refreshments.

What ever pleasure there might be in a visit to Kapiolani Park during the week or on Sunday has been reduced

that it will be convenient of access from that point.
Handsome, ornamental shade trees, having age, will be taken to the grounds and transplanted, so that from the very beginning "Kapiolani Inn" will present a beautiful appearance.
Mr. Cunha has not yet selected a manager for the place. He insists that it shall be conducted in a manner which will warrant the support of the best society people—hoodlums will not be tolerated. He prefers having a man and wife who have had experience in the conduct of an establishment of this kind, and who will keep in touch with the people. So far, J. W. Chapman is the only person thought of by him. Honolulu is greatly in need of such a place, and if conducted according to Mr. Cunha's ideas, it would soon have an international reputation. Tenders have been asked for the buildings, and work will begin as soon as the contract is let.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Work Done at the Regular Session of Commissioners.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.
The commissions of Mrs. Jordan and Mr. von Holt having run out on June

benefit of Minister Cooper, who has property above Montana's.
This is denied by Superintendent Brown. He states that it is done at the request of several property-owners, including Paul Neumann and F. M. Swanzy; that the petition has been in his office for four years, and it is only now through the kindness of Mr. Rowell in letting him have 2,000 feet of pipe that he is able to grant the request. While there are only two or three residences on the line, other property owners along the line require the water for irrigation.
The pipe will not be extended from Montana's to Minister Cooper's property at present, or at least until more pipe is provided.

Y. P. S. C. E. DELEGATES.

Points About the Young People to Represent Hawaii.

The delegates from Hawaii to the Y. P. S. C. E. Convention in San Francisco will leave on the Australia today. They are:
Lyle A. Dickey, president of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Hawaiian Islands, and a delegate from Central Union; D. L. Naone, vice president, and a delegate from Kawaihau; Mrs. Herbert Coan, delegate from the Hilo society; Miss Ida Leonard, delegate from the Paia society, Maui; Ralph Woodward, A. M. Walcott, Miss Laura L. Pires, Miss M. Ferreira, Miss Maria Forbes

and in red and included in the former, the word Hawaii, and a painting of the crater of Kilauea, these to be pinned with Hawaiian flag pins. The badges were made by Miss Lindsay, of the Paia society. The delegates will likewise carry small silk Hawaiian flags as handkerchiefs during the progress of the convention, these to be used in the Chautauqua salute.

MR. SALLMON TALKS.

Meets With Y. M. C. A. Committee and Offers Suggestions.

There were 20 members of the various committees of the Y. M. C. A. in the hall last night, called together to listen to remarks by Mr. Sallmon on various points in connection with association work.
Asked in regard to membership in the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Sallmon answered that he believed the active members should be members of some evangelical church.
There should be no conflict between the Y. M. C. A. and Christian Endeavor Association, and if everything were to be arranged properly, there need be no trouble whatever.
Billiards had been tried in the social life of the association, but without much success. Lunch rooms, and especially in branches of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., had met with great success.
The educational department of the Y. M. C. A. had made the greatest strides of any of the other departments. Business men were putting most of their money into this branch. Men of all classes were learning every branch of study, much to their advantage. Educational work should go hand in hand with the work of the Bible classes.
In speaking of this, Mr. Sallmon referred to the Bridgeport association, where at 5 p. m. business classes were held in the gymnasium; at 6 p. m. a lunch was served by the ladies, and at 7 p. m. the Bible classes were held.
The Bible school should be graded with the different courses for each class of men, in progression.
The associate members should be allowed to discuss, but not vote in association meetings.
Mr. Sallmon dwelt on various modes of interesting men in the work of the association.
The business of the association should be in the hands of the Board of Directors. This view of Mr. Sallmon is in direct line with an amendment to the constitution of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A., which is now under discussion, and which will be acted upon next Monday night.
The club idea in association work was emphasized.
After all discussion and suggestions were over light refreshments were served, and a delightful time socially was spent.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Sultan's Desire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.

The Sultan has appealed to the Czar and Emperor William to support him in his demand for the annexation of Thessaly. The representatives of other powers were incensed by this action and refused to further negotiate other points connected with the treaty of peace until the question of evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks is settled. Yesterday the diplomats held a meeting lasting four hours.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kailua, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday	July 9	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
Tuesday	July 20	Friday	Oct. 22
Friday	July 30	Tuesday	Nov. 2
*Tuesday	Aug. 10	*Friday	Nov. 12
Friday	Aug. 20	Tuesday	Nov. 23
*Tuesday	Aug. 31	Friday	Dec. 3
*Friday	Sep. 10	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
Tuesday	Sep. 21	Thursday	Dec. 23
Friday	Oct. 1		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihau same day; Makena, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	July 16	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	July 27	Friday	Oct. 29
Friday	Aug. 6	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Tuesday	Aug. 17	Friday	Nov. 19
Friday	Aug. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Tuesday	Sep. 7	Friday	Dec. 10
Friday	Sep. 17	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	Sep. 28	Friday	Dec. 31
Friday	Oct. 8		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 28, 1897.

The Iolani has arrived and the kerosene trouble is a thing of the past. We can now smooth the wrinkles from our manly brows; at least we could if the weather were not so infernally hot, and we were not compelled to dodge the sun and our tailor at the same time.

We have, personally, given up all hope of successfully circumventing the latter, and our object in life just now is to draw the attention of suffering humanity to the benefits to be derived from the use of our Lawn Tents.

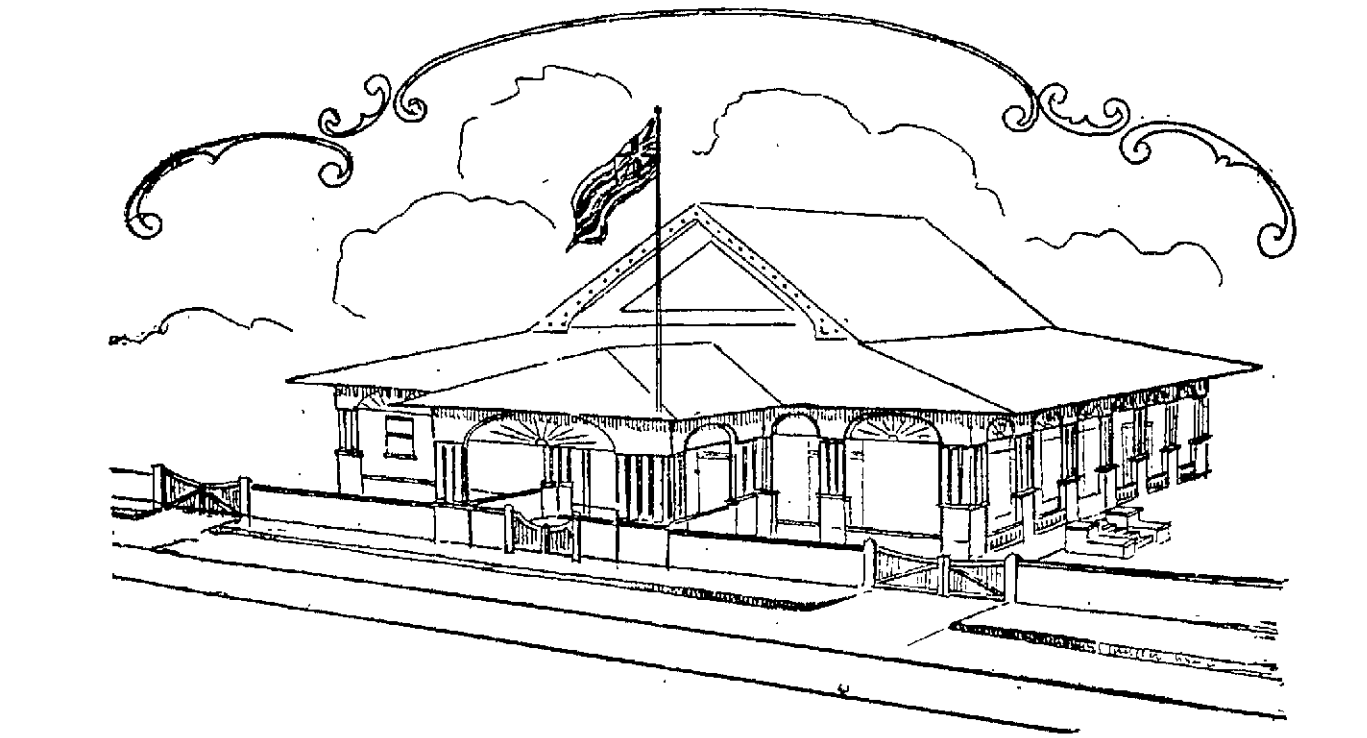
Imagine a huge umbrella fixed in the center of a round table and you have the idea exactly. It is just the thing for your lawn; easily put together, light, and at the same time strong and durable, and will shelter half a dozen persons comfortably.

Use one of them in conjunction with our cane-seated, folding Combination Chair and Lounge and you will never want to leave its friendly shade, even at meal times.

We have one fixed up in our store for exhibition. Call in when you are passing and see for yourselves.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.



KAPIOLANI INN AT WAIKIKI.

by the fact that there has been no place convenient to Makee Island where refreshments of any description might be obtained. True enough, there is an ill-smelling Chinese joint near the terminus of the car line, where warm soda-water and hard crackers may be had, but ladies who value their dresses do not venture inside.

The band concerts have been everything in drawing crowds of people to the park on Sunday, and two-thirds of them leave as the strains of "Hawaii Ponoi" die away, with a hard, dry thirst. Occasionally bicyclists ride out there, puncture a tire and then return on a tram, because there is no way of patching up the hole. But these inconveniences may now lapse into "has beens," for E. L. Cunha has planned a remedy for them. When the Lemon property was divided up and sold he was the purchaser of a long strip on the Waikiki road, extending back 500 feet on the bank of the stream, which winds through the park. His property extends back opposite the band stand, and on a portion of this property Mr. Cunha will have erected, from plans drawn by Ripley & Dickey, an elegant structure especially adapted for the entertainment of people who ride or pedal out to the park.

The plans provide for a main building 60x60, carriage shed 25x60 and numerous bath cottages handsomely finished. The latter buildings will face Makee Island. The main building will have a 10-foot veranda all the way round, and at the terminus of the car track this will project so that persons will have shelter from the car to the house. The main room of the building will be 30x30, and will be used as a central refreshment room, where ice-cream and soda-water will be served, or, if ordered, special and dainty suppers. This room will be fitted with great care, and with a view to having an atmosphere of richness prevail. Only two private or semi-private dining rooms will be built. They will be separated from the main rooms by rich portieres; no doors will be hung. The entire building, including veranda, will be lighted by powerful incandescent lights. In other parts of the house there will be toilet rooms for ladies and others for gentlemen. These will be fitted with the most modern conveniences, marble wash-stands, enameled tubs, mirrors, etc.

Steps will be built, so that patrons of the place may indulge in sea bathing. Special care will be given to the pleasure of the children. Fancy boats, gondollers and bicycle water boats will be launched in the stream on the Makee Island side of the place. Possibly a half-dozen "Kona Canaries" will be brought down, and children may have an opportunity to take rides through the park, accompanied by careful donkey men. For wheelmen, there will be a cycle 10x10, in charge of a capable repairer of bicycles. Wheels may be hired, stored or repaired on the spot. Possibly, a rustic bridge will be built from Mr. Cunha's property to Makee Island, across the stream, so

24th, Minister Cooper telephoned to the Foreign Office to ask President Dole to reappoint them. As matters stood there was no quorum. Taking it for granted that the Commissioners would be reappointed, the meeting began.

President Cooper was of the opinion that the meetings of the Commissioners should be held once every fortnight during the hot weather. There was no murmur of complaint.

Inspector Townsend recommended some changes in the text books, now being used in the schools, indicating reasons for his recommendations.

Just at this point the telephone rang for President Cooper, who returned in a moment, saying that he was happy to announce the reappointment by the President of Mrs. Jordan and Mr. von Holt for a term of three years.

Mr. Bowen moved to ratify the changes made by the Inspector and to grant him power to arrange what changes he might see fit to make in the future. Carried.

The petition from the Honolulu teachers to retain Mr. J. F. Scott as Deputy Inspector of Schools was again presented. President Cooper said that the Commissioners felt just as kindly toward Mr. Scott as they. There was no conflict of opinion between the department and the teachers on this point.

It was moved and carried that the petition be answered and that the Commissioners express therein their utmost confidence in the integrity of Mr. Scott, at the same time expressing the fact that no sufficient reason for a change in the action of the Commissioners could be found.

The matter of application for renewal of certificates by some of the teachers was discussed. Mr. von Holt moved "that the teachers who have applied for a renewal of certificates, be notified that all under first-class and above 80 per cent, shall have their certificates extended until the first regular examination in their districts in 1898." Carried.

Mr. Bowen moved that all first-class certificates that have expired be extended for the period of one year. Carried.

Mr. Bowen then moved that those teachers possessing third-class certificates be instructed to take the examinations during the summer as opportunity may be offered in their districts.

President Cooper reported that he would recommend no exchange in school lots at Koloa, Kauai, he having learned that the lot now being occupied for school purposes did not belong to the Government.

The resignations of Miss Emma Smith, of Kaula, and David Taylor, of Maui, were accepted.

The Commissioners then considered certain matters in regard to the department and adjourned at about 5 p. m., subject to the call of the Minister.

MANOA WATER PIPE.

Main to Be Extended From Wilder Avenue.

The fact that Superintendent of Water-works Brown is laying a water pipe on Manoa Valley road, north from Wilder avenue, has given rise to the rumor that it is especially for the

and Miss Mary E. Green, delegates from Central Union.

D. L. Naone will return on the Australia, L. A. Dickey on the Moana, and the remainder toward the end of the summer.

There will be no general report of the delegates until toward the end of the summer, when all the delegates will come together in a joint meeting in Kawaihau Church.

The question of why so many delegates are going on to San Francisco has been asked. The convention in San Francisco is in the nature of a mass meeting, and as all the members of the various societies who can possibly do so, will be at the convention.

The delegates from Hawaii will wear white silk ribbons, with the letters, "C. E.," the first in black and the sec-

One "2th"

Plus many others on a strip of steel and you have a SAW, See? Saws of all sorts, kinds and sizes, to saw anything sawable.

DISSTONS we handle; none better; few as good. Our assortment is O.K.

E. O. HALL & SON.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Fish and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

STOP THAT COUGH!

A slight cold, if neglected, is just as apt to lead to serious lung trouble as a heavy one. You should take time by the forelock and conquer the trouble while you can, and at little expense, without inconvenience.

Cummins

The climate of Honolulu, during the summer months, is very changeable and threatening. Most every one in some way suffers from the radical changes—Sore Throat, Cold in the Head, Chest or Lungs, La Grippe, etc., are the common ailments which give cause for much suffering and inconvenience.

Cough

The number of remedies on the market intended to assist and cure such ailments reach upwards to a thousand in number, but in reality, as a positive specific for Coughs and Colds, there is but one. CUMMINS' COUGH CURE never fails, and gives almost instant relief. It is free from opiates and dangerous ingredients.

Cure

Your druggist may say we don't keep it, but we have one just as good; don't be induced to try something else that may injure you. Dr. Cummins has used this recipe for years in his practice, and has met with remarkable success.

Get CUMMINS' and take no other.

Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JULY 6, 1897

ARBITRATION WITH JAPAN.

It is not probable that Japan has yet proposed an arbitration of the question at issue with Hawaii. That will hardly be done at the present stage of negotiations. When Japan has our case and becomes satisfied, as she will be, that there are two sides to the case, she may suggest or agree to a reference to arbitration.

The relations of Japan and Hawaii have always been of the most cordial and friendly character. That nation and government will not soon or easily forget that Hawaii was first among nations to accord to her that full recognition of a civilized national character involved in the abolition of consular courts. In other ways Hawaii has always extended a friendly hand, and has put full faith in her pledges of honorable dealing.

There is no reason why the present difficulties should not be adjusted in a manner agreeable to the honor and national feeling of both parties. It is only a question of whether that is the honest desire of each side.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Tomorrow will be the third anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Hawaii, and the 121st of the United States of America—a happy coincidence in the history of the child and parent, to whom Hawaii hopes to become united in a bond of perpetual union, before another return of their natal day. Some have doubted whether this union will be for the mutual benefit of both. But those who know the needs of the one and the ambition and resources of the other, can have no doubt that the advantages will be reciprocal. As in every change of government by revolution, those who have been active in its accomplishment, have invariably incurred the ill-will of opposing partisans. It has been so here. It was so in the early days of the American Republic. No man was ever more intensely hated and vilified by opposing partisans, during the early days of the American Republic, than George Washington, who now is the sainted "Father of his Country," whose memory receives the homage and applause of the whole world. Even the fifty-five men who dared to sign the Declaration of Independence—"men who knew their rights and dared to maintain them," did so at the risk of their lives, and were publicly denounced as traitors who ought to be shot. Every man whose name is now enrolled on that sacred document, knew that he committed treason against the King of England, when he signed his name. And when the liberty bell in Philadelphia announced with one hundred strokes that the deed was done, the whole body of signers of that memorable document rose and stood in silence, till old Ben Franklin, the Boston printer, spoke and said, "Now, gentlemen, we must all hang together, or we shall hang separately." And they hung together—a loyal band of patriot brothers. Those were days that tried men's souls. And we who enjoy the peace and security that we have, cannot cherish too highly these blessings. Then, as now, there were

"Men who their duties knew,
But knew their rights, and knowing
dared maintain."

(From Monday's Daily.)

The celebration of the Fourth of July began on Saturday evening with as fine a display of fireworks and illuminations as has ever been

witnessed in this city. The selection of the harbor gave to spectators the best and the largest opportunity for obtaining a full view of all the numbers in the program, which consumed nearly two hours. Besides the vessels moored in the stream and along the piers, the boat houses at the east end and the railroad wharves at the west, furnished ample room for the vast crowd that gathered to the city front. Those who were entrusted with the details of this opening scene of the celebration, deserve credit for its most satisfactory execution. The weather was all that could be desired, and the Glorious Fourth began in an illumination such as the occasion called for.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Seldom, if ever, has a more representative assembly greeted a public speaker than that which filled the Opera House yesterday. Every seat was filled from floor to ceiling, and every foot of standing space, while outside was a crowd of several hundred persons, unable to gain entrance. And this large audience assembled to do honor to the occasion and the day, comprised not only Americans, but men and women of every nationality, and among them representatives of the educated class of Hawaiians, both male and female. The choice of Minister Sewall as orator of the day was a most fortunate one, and his appearance was greeted with a welcome which of itself showed that he was among friends. He spoke without notes or memoranda of any kind, indicating that he was no stranger to the platform. His address will be found elsewhere and it breathes a spirit of cordial friendship as the representative of America to Hawaii and to her nation, as well as to her foreign population.

It is a pleasure to read even the brief telegraph reports which have come to hand, describing the great diamond celebration of Queen Victoria's sixty years' reign, joined in, as it was, so heartily by delegations from her loyal subjects in every quarter of the globe. It has been a proud year for the British Empire, marking as it does, the entry of the Queen on her seventh decade. The descendants of Britons have become so numerous, and so widely scattered over the globe, it may be said that they are in every land and in every large city. There are even in the United States descendants of the royal line, who can trace their ancestry back to William the Conqueror; and even here in Hawaii there are those whose lineage reaches back to the same renowned British monarch. But it is the personal character of the ruling sovereign that commands the universal respect now given to Victoria. While she rules the freest and most liberal monarchy in Europe, it is the one whose throne is most secure. The British people, like their American cousins, are intensely democratic, as they demand and enjoy their personal liberty, and whatever helps to elevate the condition of the masses. So long as British royalty recognizes and protects the rights of the people, and seeks their welfare, the throne will remain secure, and will never be disturbed by popular uprisings. Queen Victoria has recognized this throughout her long reign. She has had independence enough to speak her mind on more than one occasion, when she sees her ministry acting contrary to her private convictions of what is just and makes for peace. This trait of hers was well illustrated a few months since, on the occasion when President Cleveland started the world with his celebrated manifesto maintaining the Monroe doctrine in relation to Venezuela. It will be remembered how quickly the British Prime

Minister, Salisbury, replied in a defiant dispatch, breathing blood and thunder to anybody who said a word against British movements in Venezuela. It was just here that Queen Victoria made her influence felt most unmistakably. She sent in haste for her Prime Minister to have a private interview. He went, listened to her strong words for peace, and directed him to change the course of action of her Government. She would not permit war with America on such a question as that about Venezuela. The conference was short and decisive, but the Prime Minister soon after wrote another dispatch to Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Washington, couched in very different language, which dispelled the war cloud, and opened the way for arbitration, that finally culminated in what is now known as the Venezuelan Arbitration Treaty. It is not generally known that Victoria was the one who caused the sudden halt, and brought about a peaceful solution. All honor to Britain's noble Queen! May she live forever!

By the Mariposa's mail which brings the text of the new Annexation Treaty, is also received a few of the comments of foreign papers on the matter. On the whole, the coming annexation, is looked upon as the logical outcome of the course of events for many years. No opposition is likely to be offered by any nation, with the possible exception of Japan. Her opposition, if any, may be said to resemble that of the man in church who arose when the banns were read, and any person having any objection was asked to make it known. When asked to state his grounds, the expectant audience was electrified by the answer, "I want her myself!"

The London Globe says, "Great Britain claims the right to be consulted before the annexation of Hawaii is finally decided upon." Will the Globe kindly state, whether the United States, or Hawaii was consulted before the seizure and annexation of the Gilbert Island? Did it say "by your leave" when Johnson's Island, Hawaiian territory by the way, was annexed? How was it also, in the recent case of Fanning's and Washington Islands? The Post of Berlin probably cries the official German view of the situation, when it says, "Germany has long regarded Hawaii as within the sphere of American interests, and can scarcely find any pretext either to question the right of the United States to annex, or to interfere by protest or obstruction."

The political news from Washington is most decidedly favorable, so far as it relates to Hawaii. The treaty has been signed, as before stated, and is now in the hands of the Senate. As the present extra session of Congress was convened solely to pass a new tariff bill, it is not to be expected that any other important business would be taken up after that work has been accomplished. It was generally understood that the clause in the Dingley bill, which the Senate threw out would be restored by the conference committee, allowing sugars to enter free. This is more likely to be the course adopted, inasmuch as the annexation treaty is before the Senate, with every probability of being ratified immediately on the re-assembling of Congress in December next.

A great deal has been said in the American papers about the influence of the Sugar Trust in the legislation in Congress. Mr. Tillman, the well-known Senator from South Carolina, openly charged the members of the Finance Commit-

tee with being in collusion with the Trust, but did not give any names. In closing his speech, he said, "If the Senate is 'rotten to the bottom' it should be proved. If these charges were false, then the lies should be laid bare. If the charges were true then, he said, the guilty Senators should be turned out and the Senate purged." Mr. Aldrich, republican member of the Finance Committee and in charge of the Tariff bill, immediately took the floor as Mr. Tillman closed. Mr. Aldrich said he felt it was incumbent on him to make a statement as to the circumstances suggesting the framing of the sugar schedule. It had been charged, or inferred, he said, that the Sugar Trust dictated the sugar schedule. "But I desire to say to the Senate, to the Senator (Tillman) and to every man in the United States that no person connected with the Sugar Trust at any time or any place influenced the framing of the sugar schedule, or received information as to its character, I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it." Mr. Aldrich said that no living person outside of the members of the committee had any information as to the subject until two days before it was reported. Then the Senator from Nevada (Jones) had been shown the schedule. This was only 36 hours before the report of the bill. No human being beyond this had received the slightest information. And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would be unpardonable here." This statement ought to satisfy all reasonable persons that every precaution was taken to have the work done free from all outside influences.

As it has been repeatedly stated that Secretary Sherman—head of the department of foreign relations in the United States government,—is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, it affords us pleasure to insert here the following explicit statement made by him to the representative of the Washington Star. "It is absolutely untrue that I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. I don't see how such a report originated, much less how it came to be circulated. My opinion on the general question of the annexation of territory by the United States is well known from speeches I have made at different times against such a policy, but I am convinced that it is highly proper to take steps for the annexation of Hawaii. You can say in the most positive terms that I am decidedly in favor of the annexation of Hawaii."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Sentences Commuted and Pardons Granted.

At the meeting of the Council of State, held yesterday afternoon, but four cases were presented for consideration. The most important concerned two Hawaiian—Keola and Kelukewa—convicted of being concerned in a brutal murder on Lanai in 1892, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment each. One of them is now a trusty in the station house, and the other is driver for Jailer Low. Their sentences were commuted to 10 years each.

Hilo, convicted of malicious burning on Hawaii, and S. W. Kelua, convicted of forgery, were granted free pardons.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Physicians Fear That She May Be Stricken Blind.

LONDON, June 15.—The knowledge of the Queen's sad affliction is still confined to court and professional circles, and efforts are being made to prevent a public announcement of her blindness until after the Jubilee. There will be no authoritative statement issued before the end of the celebrations.

It was not until the present week that the fact that Her Majesty's eyesight had almost failed became known in the vicinity of Balmoral, and the report that it is almost certain. This information was coupled with a request that it be not published pending the Jubilee festivities. It is a pity that the report of Her Majesty's affliction, was inspired by the same authority. The Queen's general health is excellent, better, indeed, than it has been for two or three years.

BIG DOUBLE HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

(Continued from First Page.)

game, and, excepting some objections on their part to the umpire's decisions, their work was entirely satisfactory. The Star Club played their usual game, and their kicks were limited to cases where the rules justified the action. Following is the score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stars	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—5
St. Louis	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	—7	

BIG RECEPTION.

Minister and Mrs. Sewall Receive Their Guests.

The reception of United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall, from 3 to 6, was held at their home in Waikiki, where they have recently moved, and was attended by several hundred people who, thanks to the kindness of the host and hostess, were given a most pleasurable afternoon.

Upon entering the spacious grounds one was immediately struck by the beauty of the decorations in flags of various nations, signals and bunting. All around on the verandas were flags forming curtains, while out in the yard were strings of signals and other flags, some draped and some just hanging naturally.

On the lawn to the left was stationed the United States ship Philadelphia's band, while to the rear of the house was a quartet of native singers sitting amongst the tables, upon which refreshments were served to the guests by servants, under the direction of the following ladies: Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss Carter, Miss Sarah Carter, Miss Widdifield, Miss Damon, Miss Neumann, Miss Ethel Smith.

The guests were met at the entrance to the large dining hall, decorated with American flags, palms and ferns, by Minister and Mrs. Sewall, who were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Beardslee, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. H. E. Cooper and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd.

Among those present during the afternoon were: President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. Smith, Minister and Mrs. Kine, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee, Captain Cotton and officers of the United States ship Philadelphia, Captain Book and officers of the United States ship Marion, United States Consul General and Mrs. Haywood, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General A. G. S. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hoting, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Focke, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Prof. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowrey, Mrs. Widdifield, Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Mrs. H. A. Castle Coleman, Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Miss Clarke of San Jose, Cal., Mr. J. F. Hackfeld, Mr. C. S. Weight, Mr. H. Isenberg and a large number of others.

GRAND BALL.

Elite of Honolulu Present in Independence Park.

The grand ball in Independence Park Pavilion last night was one long to be remembered. The place was crowded, the elite of the city being present in large numbers. Among the guests of the evening were: American Minister and Mrs. Sewall, President and Mrs. Dole, American Consul General and Mrs. Haywood.

The Reception Committee was composed of the following: W. Porter Boyd, chairman; F. B. McStocker, F. C. Smith, J. N. Wright, T. B. Murray, George N. Hayward, U. S. N.; George H. Paris, H. F. Wichman, J. A. Gilman and W. H. Hoogs.

The band was stationed on the platform at the Ewa end of the hall and furnished the music for the dance. For the singing, which came after each regular dance, the orchestra from the band was used.

After the eighth dance, supper was served, the guests going to the large dining room, the members of the committee and their friends having their refreshments served in a tent to the rear of the pavilion.

Supper over, dancing continued into the small hours, when all departed for home after a most pleasant evening. Independence Park pavilion was decorated as it never has been before and as it is pretty safe to say, never will again. The credit for the most artistic and wholly pleasing decoration is due Mr. G. W. R. King, to whom the Fourth of July Committee wisely submitted everything in that line for the ball last night.

The whole idea of the hall decorations was of course to make people see at a glance it was an American holiday that was in process of celebration. This object was accomplished. Stars and Stripes were on every hand but in all this, courtesy to the other nations was not forgotten, for their flags were placed in prominent places.

There was one feature aside from the beauty of the decorations that must have been called home to every one and that was the absence of that cumbersome hanging of flags and bunting, which on previous occasions of the kind in Independence Park pavilion, has proven such a source of discomfort to the guests, not simply from the clumsy appearance, but from the fact that the cooling breezes were to a large extent shut out, making dancing hardly a pleasure.

All the decorations were trained upwards if such an expression may be used. The flags were draped up as high as possible and wherever there was a chance for the admission of air,

the cooling zephyrs were given free access.

There was no superfluous sticking out of plans and ferns in the faces of the dancers, but instead, the plan leaves were confined to the posts and other places, such as the rafters, where they constituted no factor of discomfort.

At the Ewa and Waikiki ends of the hall, the decorations were American—pure and simple, without one other touch. The music stand where the band was stationed was a centre of attraction, and extending in a row along the front part of the stand were the pictures of Washington, in the middle, with Grant and McKinley on the right and Lincoln and Garfield on the left. Joining these, one to the other, were small American flags running behind, while below there were a number of larger flags, making a solid front. On the wall back of the stage was a lot of flag bunting, prettily draped, while above the stage and hanging down in front were a couple of larger American flags artistically draped and caught up at the central point by a red, white and blue star of festooning paper and two Japanese lanterns containing electric lights.

The feature on the Waikiki wall was composed of three large fans, made of bunting and flags. The one over the door was simply red, white and blue bunting; the one to the left of two larger flags; the one to the right began with small flags with the stars upwards. Then came a band of red, another of white and then one of blue with white stars. The last band was of larger flags and the whole was fringed with red, white and blue festooning paper. This last band arrangement was one of the best pieces of the evening's decorations. The other two fans were fringed with festooning paper as the first. Shields, flags and stars were distributed on the wall and over and above the whole was a rainbow of red, white and blue stars with an incandescent light forming the center of each—a touch that attracted no small attention.

Above the rafters through the center of the room and running from the Ewa to the Waikiki ends, was a string of signal flags, with the pointed ones extending down a short distance below the rafters.

On each side of the rafters was hung flag bunting and between these, from each rafter, was a row of lanterns in flags of various nations, each containing an incandescent light.

Between each of the posts and hanging from the top, were the flags of various nations, each being prettily draped and caught at the center with incandescent lights in colored lanterns. Radiating from each of the flags was one point of a star in red, white and blue, with a star at the apex. On each side of the points were palm leaves. This feature of the decorations, together with the flag bunting and the wreaths of red, white and blue festooning paper suspended from the flags of various nations, extended completely around the room.

The stand on the makai side was draped in front with one large Hawaiian flag. Hanging down on a line with the flags of various nations, were two American flags.

The pavilion was certainly a marvel of beauty. The incandescent lights tucked away in the folds of the flags, behind the palm leaves and along the rafters and walls, made a picture of rare excellence.

The approach, itself brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags and greens, were nothing alongside of the interior splendor.

Executive Building.

The Executive building grounds were beautifully lighted up last night. Strings of Japanese lanterns on trees and fence were numerous and gave the appearance of a vast garden filled with fireflies. The effect was a fine one and was the cause of much favorable comment. The following had charge of the decorations: George C. Stratemeyer, Capt. A. Coyne and Capt. J. M. Camara, Jr.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia
"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMF, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

GLORIOUS FOURTH

Operations Began on Saturday Night.

GRAND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY

Wind Interfered With the Water Carnival.

Waterfront Crowded With Spectators—Explosion on Committee Scow.

The commencement of the dual celebration of the declaration of American and Hawaiian independence began most auspiciously Saturday night by the most magnificent display of fireworks ever seen in the harbor. They were set off from scows anchored between the Philadelphia and Marion. Barring a premature explosion by which two of the set pieces and several hundred small bombs and rockets were lost the affair was a complete success. During the explosion several men engaged in setting off rockets, etc. received unexpected charges in various parts of their anatomy and in the excitement they jumped overboard to rid themselves of any suspicion of fire.

The display began at 7:30 and continued for nearly four hours. Crowds of people gathered along the wharves from one end of the harbor to the other. At the Healan and Myrtle boat houses special arrangements were made for the guests and between the two places the Hawaiian Government band was stationed and played at frequent intervals. The Healan Club had the Hawaiian Quintette Club to play dance music and sing and ample provision of the same character was made at the Myrtle Club House.

The celebration began with what was intended to be a grand water carnival but, owing to the high wind prevailing, this was in a measure a failure.

The harbor was one perfect multitude of lights—red, white and blue of course playing the most prominent parts. From the houses toward Waikiki to the Philadelphia and even out to Maunaloa, where two strings of lights appeared, there was brilliant illumination.

On the Philadelphia there was a string of red, white and blue lights extending from the bow up and across the masts and then down to the stern where there was an American flag in electric lights. The Naniwa was lighted and both the American and Japanese men-of-war kept their search lights at work, out on the bay and again upon various parts of Honolulu. None of the other vessels in port were decorated to any extent. The boat houses were resplendent in Japanese lanterns and electric lights. The feature of the illumination on the Healan house was a large star of red, white and blue lights with a blue "H" as a center. This was set up at the highest point and extending from it to the landing below, were strings of Japanese lanterns. The Myrtle house was strung all about with Japanese lanterns.

At 7:30 o'clock the band, stationed on the small wharf midway between the Healan and Myrtle boat club houses, struck up with music and the pleasure of the evening began.

From the dredger and two large scows, anchored between the Philadelphia and Marion, there shot forth a perfect shower of rockets, Roman candles, bombs and other fire works, keeping busy a large number of men.

At intervals followed the various pieces—skyrockets shooting in different directions, exploding high up in the sky and showing golden showers or balls of red, white, blue, green and yellow fire; shells bursting in air; rosette wheels, colored China flyers, trumpet wheels, colored geyers, revolving comets; star mines, bomb-shell mines and a hundred and one other pieces, set off from different parts of the dredger and scows.

The railroad scow was used for rockets alone, the smaller scow for ten large mortars and the dredger for all the other pieces. The members of the fire works committee were each given a detail in order to save complications, but complications crept in later.

It was along about 8:30 o'clock when many of the spectators thought they saw one of the grandest displays ever witnessed in or out of the water—a grand explosion with a combination of a part of nearly all the fire works on the dredger and scows. It certainly was a beautiful sight. Human sky rockets with a tendency to go toward the water! Such was one of the pieces not on the program.

One of the American bluejackets was walking along on the railroad scow with his right arm full of fire works and a lighted punk in his left hand. Some one called but he did not hear. Some one called again and that time he did hear, and turned from left to right to see where the voice came from. In doing this he, brought the punk into contact with the fire works and the unexpected happened. Notwithstanding to hug to himself an apparently unwilling bundle he dropped the fire works into the small barrel which contained the charges of powder for the mortars. Again the unexpected happened. The bombs caught the contagion and some of these sent sparks into the large mosaic which W. E. Rowell was fixing up on the dredger. This went off prematurely. J. A. Kennedy called to the man who started the impromptu piece to kick the bombs off the scow but before words were out of his mouth, that individual was climbing up on the dredger. Kennedy jumped

down to carry out his own orders and was hit on both arms by flying bombs. Looking around, he spied the blue-jackets and others hiding behind the mortars and not long afterwards saw two men go overboard to avoid conflagration.

In the meantime there were interesting events going on in other places. The men who were firing off the Roman candles became excited and turned to see what was the matter. In doing this, they brought their candles in different positions and shot each other in various places. Then on the skyrockets scow was something more. One of the men tried to set off a rocket but failed to arrange things properly. The piece gave a hiss and then settling on the floor, set out on a chase after the man who kept shouting: "Get away! Get away! Don't follow me around like that." When he was fairly caught he gave a leap and landed in the water to cool his burns. It might be mentioned here that two men from the barracks, were slightly hurt by the premature discharge of fire works.

No small number of pieces were lost as a consequence of this firing of the works that was heard around the dredger. The mosaic which would have been the most beautiful piece of the evening, was spoiled completely. The Niagara Falls piece was set off, but on account of the strong wind, was spoiled when about half over. The committee still has the remainder on hand. The American and Hawaiian flags with the "Fourth of July," were set off together.

Taken all in all the fire works were a great success notwithstanding the fact that there was a strong, and consequently, discouraging wind blowing. To J. A. Kennedy, chairman of the fire works committee, J. S. Martin, his able deputy and the other members of the committee, belong the credit.

The committee is most thankful for the kindness of Admiral Beardslee in sending a detail of ten men to the dredger as assistants.

WATER CARNIVAL.

The water carnival was not the success it might have been, had there been less wind. As it was the candles in the Japanese lanterns that played such a great part in the decorations of the various boats, were nearly all blown out.

The start was made quite late from a position off the Myrtle boat house. The boats passed in review in front of the judges' stand at the Inter-Island wharf and then up around the buoy near the railroad wharf, returning over the same course to the starting point.

The Foreign Office barge, pulled by the crew of Regulars, took the first prize for six-oared boats. Two masts, with yards and ropes running in all directions to bow, stern and sides, were decorated with Japanese lanterns. Astern was a figure representing "Uncle Sam," while at his side stood another of dusky maiden, representing Hawaii. On both the starboard and port sides of the bow were transparencies showing "Annexation."

The Myrtle barge took the second prize for six-oared boats. This was fixed up somewhat in the style of a gondola with a house covered with red bunting. Japanese lanterns formed the principal decoration, colored lights were kept burning at the bow, a number of the Myrtle boys did the rowing, a number of singers, seated astern, mdae music throughout the course.

For the best illuminated four-oared boat the Marions ran off with the first prize. This was one of the ship's boats fitted out as a full-rigged ship, with countless large and small Japanese lanterns. On account of the wind, nearly all of these were extinguished, this depriving the spectators of what would, on a quiet night, been the best illuminated boat in the carnival. The Marions' men also succeeded in capturing the first prize for catamarans.

Following were the judges: Water Carnival: A. Robertson, Lieut. John B. Bligh and Captain Campbell. Fireworks: Lieut. G. W. Brown (Philadelphia), J. M. Ellicott (Marion), G. W. King, Ed Towse and T. Murray. Following was the fireworks committee: James A. Kennedy, C. B. Ripley, Capt. W. G. Ashley, J. S. Martin, W. H. Hoogs, Capt. Paul Smith, William Jarrett, W. C. Roe, W. E. Rowell.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

There was a gay time aboard the Philadelphia and Marion. Friends of the Admiral, captains and officers spent a most enjoyable time on the two ships. Dancing was a feature.

The Myrtle and Healan boys entertained their friends in their club houses. Dancing to music by clubs of native singers was very much enjoyed.

The various foreign vessels and island steamers in port were well occupied.

The wharves were crowded with spectators and every other available space was taken.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

It fortunately happens that there are neither political nor administrative difficulties in the way of annexation. To all intents and purposes Hawaii is an American colony now. Its affairs are conducted by Americans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

We do not doubt that the Annexation Treaty ought to be and will be ratified. Forebodings of evil are largely insincere or unreasonable. This is the precise reverse of aggression. It is cordial acquiescence in the deliberate and intelligent aspiration of a republic closely allied to the United States and dependent upon our co-operation for the realization of its natural destiny. Time and intercourse and immigration to a territory rich in undeveloped resources will inevitably produce all the conditions essential to convenient and equitable government and to a high civilization. The projected union will be prolific of blessings, not only to those united, but to all mankind.—New York Tribune.

In the year 1858 Leigh Sotherton, in a letter to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, describes a talking canary bird.

NEW RECORD MADE

Sylva Makes Best Time on Half Mile.

END OF JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Bicycle Races at Kapo-lani Park.

But Few People Present—Martin Wins Two Mile Race.

Combine Falls.

Lovers of good, square wheeling have no cause to regret the postponement of the bicycle races from June 23d, when Kapo-lani Park was a collection of dangerous mud holes, until yesterday, when it was in perfect condition. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Fred Harrison and his genuine inter-



JOHN SYLVA.
(The Manoa Wonder)
Bicycle Record Maker.

est in giving the wheelmen the very best that could be offered, the track was in excellent shape for riding; in fact, it was in better shape than ever before. The mud holes of the 23d inst. gave place to a smooth, hard surface in perfect accord with the remainder of the track. Although the afternoon was a bit windy, what the wheelmen lost on the first quarter, they gained coming down the stretch. In one or two of the races they came down the last quarter at running-horse speed. The audience was not very large, but those who were present were enthusiasts on the subject of bicycle races, and perhaps it was better as it was.

THE RACES.

Shortly after 2 p. m. Tom Wright jingled the judges' bell, and soon after the contestants in the first race were on the scene.

1. One-mile bicycle (novice). First prize, medal; second, medal.

There were 11 entries in this race, but Gorham, Ludloff and Macfarlane were the only ones who showed up. Ludloff led off and kept ahead to the three-quarters. Gorham and Macfarlane followed in a string from the first quarter, when the pace was slackened. At the three-quarters Macfarlane took a shot and passed his slow-going opponents. Ludloff tried to spurt, but just as he did this he lost his toe clips, and the race was Macfarlane's by quite a lead.

Time: Macfarlane first, 2:51½. Note: The first three-quarters were each made in 45 seconds and the last in 35½.

2. Half - mile bicycle (handicap). Sylvester, 30 yards; Stratemeyer, 65; Johnson, 10; Sylva, scratch; Damon, 15; Martin, 15; King, 20; Walker, 25; Giles, 25.

This was, perhaps, the prettiest race of the day, and reflected great credit on the winner, from the fact that he was working all by himself and in the face of many obstacles, not the smallest of which were two combinations against him. It was said, after the race, that the failure of the plans of the combinations was a sore disappointment to the members.

The head man was Stratemeyer, and then the others were in the positions as given in the handicaps above. Sylva was scratch man. Sylva had quite a distance to make. Johnson was pushing hard. Sylva crawled up; the quarter found Johnson and Martin together, necessitating a wide detour on the part of Sylva, who otherwise might have gone in between. Like a flash of lightning, and in less than a distance of 100 yards, the "Manoa Wonder" passed the bunch and came down the stretch for a beautiful finish, fully six lengths ahead of Martin, the second man. Johnson came in third.

Time: Sylva first, 1:05, the fastest record made on the Islands and a betterment of his own record of 1:07½ previously the best on the Islands; Martin, second. In the speed tests the night before, this time was beaten.

3. Half - mile bicycle. (2:50 class). First prize, medal; second, medal.

In this race, King, Giles, Sylvester and Macfarlane started out in the order named, and kept it to the first quarter, when there was apparently a bunching. The pace slackened, and on the stretch King came down with the intention of reaching the wire first. Sylvester got on one of his old-time spurts, and passed King at the wire, coming in first, less than two feet ahead.

Time: Sylvester first, 1:19 flat; King, second.

4. One-mile bicycle (handicap). First prize, medal; second, medal.

Sylvester, 60 yards; Johnson, 25; Sylva, scratch; Damon, 35; Martin, 35; Giles, 75; Walker, 75.

In this race Damon set the pace, and Martin hooked on to him all the way round. Johnson followed suit on Martin. Sylva was next. After the half the riders were bunching. Sylva started to shoot out ahead, but Johnson got in front of him. Martin spurred, and Sylva swung around Johnson to catch him. Martin was then about 100 yards ahead. Sylva passed the bunch and almost caught Martin near the wire. At the finish Sylva's front wheel was up with the hind wheel of Martin's bicycle.

Time: Martin first, 2:26½; Sylva, second.

Time by quarters: First, 35½; second, 42½; third, 41; fourth, 27½.

5. One-mile bicycle (second class). First prize, medal; second, medal.

Sylvester and Walker.

(This was placed before the tandem race, to give the riders who had just come in from the mile race, a chance to rest.)

Walker was not entered, but by consent of the judges and the other rider, he was allowed to compete.

Sylvester started out ahead, but Walker caught and passed him at the quarter. Then the two riders began to "soldier," going along as if they were out on an unwilling errand. Near the three-quarters Walker spurred and seemed to stand a good show of winning. Sylvester followed and came down the stretch on the jump, passing Walker and winning quite easily. The last quarter was made in 30 seconds. The stop watches refused to record the time for the other three.

Time: Sylvester first, 3:15½, slowest time on record on the Islands; Walker, second.

6. One-mile bicycle (tandem). First prize, medal; second, medal.

1. Johnson and Damon; 2. King and Sylva; 3. Giles and Sylvester.

In this race Johnson and Damon were on a Cleveland, King and Sylva on a Remington and Giles and Sylvester on a Rambler.

The first part of the race was very slow. At the quarter the speed increased, with Damon and Johnson in the lead and Sylva and King following. This was the position kept to the finish.

Time: Johnson and Damon first, 2:50 4-5; King and Sylva, second.

Time by quarters: First, 57 seconds; second, 46½; third, 35½; fourth, 28 4-5.

7. Two - mile bicycle (handicap). First prize, medal; second, medal.

Sylvester, 75 yards; Johnson, 40; Sylva, scratch; Damon, 60; Martin, 60; King, 90; Giles, 150; Walker, 150.

Sylva, scratch man, caught and passed the bunch before reaching the first quarter. Then came an easy pace. Damon came in ahead the first mile, with Sylva following closely.

In the second mile, King fell, but was up again with the bunch. At the half Johnson took the lead, with Sylva following. Martin spurred and passed the bunch, coming in winner.

Time: Martin first, 5:49; Sylva, second.

Time by miles: First, 2:45; second, 3:04.

The judges gave the time of 4:49, but this must have been a mistake. The first mile was made in 2:45, according to the judges, and that was correct. Now, if the two miles were made in 4:49, this would make a record of 2:04, which is out of the question. Then the riders themselves say the last was the slower mile of the two, so that the time for this must have been 3:04, which makes 5:49 for the two miles.

Judges: Tom Wright, A. G. M. Robertson, H. Herbert.

Timekeepers: Fred Harrison and J. Gibson.

Starter: James L. Torbert. Clerk of Course: W. Thompson. Referee: George Angus.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The teachers for the Summer School are beginning to pour into town.

The Sterling, Remington and Rambler wheels came out on top Saturday.

Sylva's record in the half-mile handicap race will be sent to the L. A. W.

The sugar-cane in the Kohala district is suffering for the want of rain.

Dexter's record for a mile in the Colonies is 2:19. Sylva made 2:20 on June 11th. Martin's time yesterday was 2:26½.

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The Honolulu people who went up to Kahului to witness the races, returned on the Kinau yesterday morning. Some were feeling well, while others were not.

Mr. Charles Trowbridge, a well-known Olaa coffee planter, died at Hilo June 30th, and was buried the next day. He was 41 years of age, and leaves a widow and family.

Rev. R. F. Thomas and Rev. R. F. Springer, two Catholic priests, the first a Belgian and the second a German, arrived on the Rio de Janeiro Saturday. They will remain on the Islands.

Mr. Geo. S. Paterson, a gentleman interested in coffee in India, was through the Olaa district the past week and says the outlook there for coffee is excellent. He was much pleased with the district.

A young son of Geo. F. Renton, manager of Kohala Sugar Company, fell from a tree last Wednesday, some 50 feet from the ground. He struck several branches, which saved him from being seriously hurt.

Last Friday the following item was to be read on the blackboard outside of the Volcano stable, Hilo: "Steamer Lehua passing Honoum, bound for Hilo, with the American flag flying from her mainmast." The joke lasted about an hour.

The tourists by the Kinau for the Volcano did not see any fire in the crater, and as a consequence were much disappointed. The news that the crater was active was a myth. Some people say that Purser Beckley is responsible for the statement, but intended to say that the activity was at the Hilo Church—not the Volcano.

It's a Far Cry

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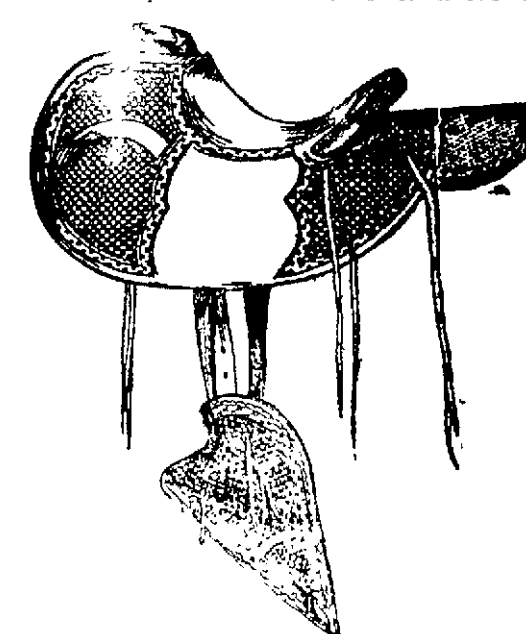
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,

Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

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Commission Merchants,

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IN OLD HONOLULU CONTROL OF CUBA

Meeting of Members of Historical Society.

Interesting Paper and Sketches
By Late Warren Goodale.

At a meeting of the Historical Society in the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A. last night, there were present some 50 of the members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

M. Louis Vossion, French Commissioner; United States Minister Scwell and Messrs. W. W. Goodale, of Omea, and Searle, of Kau, were unanimously elected to active membership in the society.

The first paper of the evening was an uncompleted paper by the late Warren Goodale on facts in relation to Honolulu in the early days. There were ranged along on the front of the stage six large lithograph pictures, each being a large view of the city, surrounded by a number of small views of houses and other interesting things.

Mr. Frank Damon was given the paper to read. In this, the late Warren Goodale first dwelt upon the pictures, which he had sent back to the States, knowing how much value they would be to the Historical Society. They were done by Paul Emmet, an artist, who came to Honolulu during the early '50s to make a number of sketches. These had been drawn on stone by the artist, Burgess, and lithographed in San Francisco.

The writer deemed it strange that the artist had failed to make any sketches of places east of Punchbowl street, undoubtedly one of the most interesting spots, historically, that Hawaii has ever possessed.

After this introduction came a summary of events between the years 1847-67, which the writer claimed he knew as much about as any one who had lived in Honolulu at the time, denying, of course, any egotism. In this part of the paper the various offices the writer held under the Government were mentioned. Very interesting was the description of the high-handed action of the French troops from a man-of-war in port. The destruction of the Governor's home and the fort were graphically described.

In the very midst of the paper, the narrative stops—a stop caused by the death of the writer, who was preparing the paper at the time.

The society voted that the paper be published in the next report.

The next and last paper of the evening was one written and read by Professor Alexander—a summary of the events that led to the serious consideration of the Treaty of Annexation to the United States in 1854. The great number of valuable facts presented and the logical arrangement of the same, showed stupendous work and careful preparation. The materials were collected in 1889, and the paper was practically finished four years ago. Since that time more facts had been collected.

In considering the causes which led to the application of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States for annexation, it was first necessary to go back a few years.

The matter was first considered in 1851, when trouble occurred with France. The King and Privy Council searched about for some means of protection from what promised to be a great menace and found annexation the only open road. The Government of the Islands had previously made application to the British Minister, but had been refused, the relations with France making it impossible; at that time the attitude of the French was decidedly obnoxious. Later on, both houses supported the action, the King and the Privy Council had taken in the matter of annexation.

Under the head of filibusters, Professor Alexander mentioned the fact that the Government was very much troubled by reports of filibustering expeditions from California. One did actually come to Honolulu, but the members were given a cold reception and left.

Professor Alexander then traced the growth of sentiment in favor of annexation, emphasizing the King's anxiety to be joined to the United States on account of troubles that threatened every moment to descend.

Alexander J. Holilio, the heir apparent, was opposed to the Annexation Treaty. The mass of native population had not been consulted in the matter, and were, of course, totally ignorant on the subject.

In February of 1854 the annexation matter took more definite shape, and active steps were taken.

July 4th was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Later on, a fleet of French and English men-of-war, on the way to besiege a Russian port, arrived at Honolulu, and the King was threatened to pursue the annexation scheme no longer, under pain of some action on the part of France and England.

In December of 1854 the King died, and Alexander Libellio ascended the throne. All negotiations for annexation were broken off by his order.

Professor Alexander then read two editorials—one from the New York Tribune and the other from the Herald—both dealing with the annexation question in those early days.

Professor Alexander's paper was ordered printed in the next report, and the society adjourned.

Intimation May Be Sent by United States.

Yellow Jack Makes Appearance, Coastwise Steamers Now In Quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Journal's Washington special gives what purports to be the text of President McKinley's note to Spain on Ruiz's death. He will represent that Spain has lost control of Cuba, is impotent to protect Americans and has failed to observe treaty obligations. The correspondent says:

"Under these heads will be arranged the reasons for the United States now offering mediation. The note will suggest the effects naturally flowing from the recognition of belligerency or independence of the Cubans. An intimation will be given that if the United States is forced to recognize the independence of the island it will take rank immediately in the family of American nations."

The correspondent says further that the note will formally offer mediation, suggesting that if Spain accedes an equitable and proper division of the burden of the war can be made. Indemnity is to be paid by Cuba, to be determined by arbitral methods, if necessary, and large enough to cover a fair valuation of Spanish property.

ALTELD'S FINANCES.

He Is Accused of Causing a Commissioner's Ruin.

A Chicago paper says that ex-Governor Altgeld, who has figured as a borrower of large sums at nearly all the banks that have failed in Chicago recently, is now accused of having borrowed \$42,000 from B. K. Durfee, late Insurance Commissioner of Illinois, and thereby causing his financial ruin. When Governor Tanner assumed office four months ago Mr. Durfee informed him of his financial situation and promised to make good the shortage if given time.

Durfee's term did not expire until May 27. The two men had been good friends for many years. Governor Tanner continued him in office, and Mr. Durfee, by selling all his property at prices below 40 per cent of their value, managed to close his accounts with the State and get a receipt in full from his successor before he retired.

YELLOW JACK'S RAVAGES.

Steamers Doing Quarantine Duty at San Francisco.

The Call, of June 15th, says that the passengers on the City of Para are bewailing their fate. For the next five days they will be held in quarantine at Angel Island, and not even the mails will be allowed to land. At least 24 hours before the Para is released the Acapulco, which will be due next Thursday, will be keeping her company. Chief Engineer McLean, of the Acapulco, died during the voyage, and it is thought that other deaths may have occurred.

Sailor Jackson, of the City of Para, who was thought to be convalescent, has had a setback, and yesterday morning was put to bed again. Quarantine Officer Bleu has very little hopes for his life. All the passengers, both cabin and steerage, and also the mail, will be fumigated, and if no fresh cases break out the vessel will be released on Friday and allowed to dock.

Spain's Proposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Official information has been received that Spain is about to put into operation the political reforms promised for Cuba by the Queen Regent. The reform scheme guarantees to the Cubans a system of government practically similar to Canada. It provides for a legislature assembly composed of members elected directly by the people and by a number of conservative corporations, most of them devoted to charitable purposes. The legislators elected directly by the people are to form a majority.

A Nicaraguan Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is learned here that the Pellas steamboat concession, recently purchased by the Atlas Steamship Company, gives it the exclusive right of steam navigation on Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River for 30 years. It would seem as if any canal company which wants a new concession from Nicaragua during the next 30 years would have to deal with the Atlas Company, as it holds the key to the situation so far as traffic is concerned. The Atlas Company is a British concern.

Two White Star Liners In Collision.

LONDON, June 12.—The White Star Line steamships Nomadic and Barnmore collided in a fog off Holyhead this morning. Both were badly damaged.

The Naval Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies will recommend an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for naval repairs.

C. P. Ritchie, president of the London Board of Trade, has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to legalize the metric system of weights and measures.

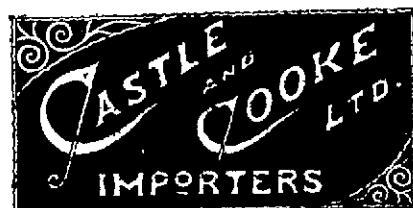
Prince Liholihi Sails From Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12.—Prince Liholihi of Savoy and his party of mountaineers sailed this morning on the Steamship City of Topeka for Alaska, in the furtherance of their widely heralded scheme of ascending Mount St. Elias.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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Will furnish the following compounds of

GRAPHITE:

Dixon's SILICA GRAPHITE Paint!

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

Dixon's AMERICAN Everlasting GRAPHITE Axle Grease

Requires less and will go further than any other make.

Dixon's Perfect Lubricator

Is already well-known in the market.

Belt Dressing.

This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.



Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

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Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Recheitn & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cane Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

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Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed— W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, Promotes the growth of new tissue.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

FORMER EFFORTS

Secretary Sherman Reviews Negotiations.

Annexation Not Incompatible With Past Attitude of United States Towards Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Annexation Treaty and President McKinley's message to the Senate were accompanied by the following history of negotiations with Hawaii:

"To the President: 'The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the City of Washington the 19th inst. by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representative of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby the Islands constituting the said Republic of Hawaii and all their dependencies are fully ceded to the United States forever. It does not seem necessary to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14th and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the President on the 9th of March following.

"The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought the overthrow of the late Queen and set up instead of the heretofore titular monarchy a Provisional Government for the Islands, and the protection of the public peace, such Government to exist only until terms of union with the United States shall have been negotiated and agreed upon. Thus self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only a de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

"As time passed and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes; the temporary character of its first Government gave place to a permanent scheme under a Constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the Islands; administration by an Executive Council, not chosen by suffrage, but self-appointed, and a Legislature, and the ability of the new Government to hold, as the Republic of Hawaii, an independent place in the family of sovereign States, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad, has been put to the proof.

"Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending an envoy to the United States, and maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States not a Commission, representative of a Provisional Government, but an accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign State. However sufficient may have been the authority of the Commissioners with whom the United States Government treated in 1893, and however satisfied the President may then have been of their power to represent the main of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, the fact remains that what they then tendered was a territory rather than an established Government, a country whose administration had been cast down by a bloodless but complete revolution and a community in a state of political transition.

"Now, however, the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal and points for its authority to that provision of Article 32 of the Constitution, promulgated July 22, 1894. The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

"The present negotiation is, therefore, a new and a more complete renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawaiian Constitution and the conference of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and the commercial union alternative proposed here, relatively considered, the scene and the actors have been changed. It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union, on the lines of the German Zollverein, could not satisfy the problems of the administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the Islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would, on the one hand, deprive the Hawaiian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States, or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction.

"We have had with Hawaii a union which practically assimilates the two territories, with regard to many of their most important productions, and includes other nations from enjoyment of its privileges, yet, although that treaty has outlived other less favored reciprocity schemes, its permanency has at times been gravely in question. Under such circumstances to enter upon the radical experiment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independent sovereigns, with perpetual subjection to the vicissitudes of public sentiment in the two countries, was not to be thought of.

"Turning then to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance, and a national guarantee were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinate State is the distinguishing feature, and with it the responsibility, without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fail to render any form of protective association, either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting State is concerned, while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment, alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy.

"There remained, therefore, the annexation of the Islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on this basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893, and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States.

"As in previous instances when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to reserve all the organic provisions for the action of Congress. This was requisite in the case of the transfer to the United States of part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain, and of Alaska by Russia. It is the more requisite when the act is not cession, but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body of the United States. For this the only precedent of our political history is found in the uncompleted treaty concluded during President Grant's administration, November 1898, with the Republic of the Dominican Republic to the United States.

"Following that example, the treaty

now signed by plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Hawaiian Republic leaves to the Congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants and the manner in which laws of the United States are to be extended to the Islands. It is a clear that this independence of the Congress shall be complete and unquestionable and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties executed with the independent life of the contracting State, there has been introduced out of abundant caution an express proviso for the determination of all matters heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations and the extension to the Islands of the treaties of the United States. This leaves Congress free to deal with such special regulation of the contract labor system of the Islands as circumstances may require.

"There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery until provision shall be made by law for the government, as territory of the United States, of the dominion thus incorporated into the Union, but having in view the peculiar status of Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of the treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws as are thus provided continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty.

"It will be seen that the express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any part of our nation, and that this prohibition is proper and necessary in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooves the negotiators to see that this treaty, which in turn is become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard. JOHN SHERMAN, Department of State, Washington, June 15, 1897."

NEW REGULATIONS.
British High Commissioner Makes Changes for Solomon Islands.
The Samoa Herald is authority for the statement that a series of Queen's regulations have been issued by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, with a view to controlling the trade of the Solomon Group and making provision for its government. The objects of the regulations referred to are (1) to restrict the alienation of and in the Solomon Islands, (2) to prohibit the supply of intoxicating liquors to natives (3) to protect natives entering into contracts with non-natives, (4) to prevent the introduction of contagious disease into the Islands, (5) to restrict the sale and use of firearms and explosives to natives, (6) to provide for the raising of a local revenue in the Solomon Islands.

The last mentioned regulation provides that for every ship or vessel trading within the British Solomon Island Protectorate the owner shall pay an annual license fee of one pound for every ton of tonnage measurement, provided that the amount shall not exceed \$100, or a half yearly license fee of 12s. per ton, provided the amount to be paid shall not exceed \$60. The other methods of raising revenue are by means of a capitation tax of \$5 a year, to be paid by all non-native residents, and an annual or half yearly license for all trading stations.

GOOD WORK OF LADBUGS.
Southern California Orchardists Are Already Greatly Benefited.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10.—The Rhizobius ventralis has again been commended. Secretary Kellogg of the County Horticultural Commission says that excellent work is being done by the distribution of colonies of the insects introduced into California from Australia by Albert Koebel. The commission has distributed about 12,000 of these little bugs since the 1st of May, and is sending them out to orchardists at the rate of 500 a day. They are found to do good work, and it is believed will soon make the black scale as scarce as the white now is. They work as well in olive orchards as in those of citrus fruits, though in the latter they are more protected by the foliage.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.
Plans for Signing Their Elaborate New Treaty.

LONDON, June 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the treaty of alliance to be signed by France and Russia on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg at the end of July will be one of the most laborious and carefully considered diplomatic instruments ever drawn, two Emperors and three Presidents and their Foreign War Ministers having worked on it since 1889. Hitherto the sole document binding the two nations has been a military convention. The new treaty will be signed either at St. Petersburg or Moscow.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING BURNED.
Ellis Island Immigrant Station Destroyed By Fire.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the immigrant landing station that covered almost all of Ellis Island, causing a property loss of about \$780,000 to the United States. All of the Government records and the baggage of immigrants was burned.

Two hundred and fifty immigrants were rescued from the burning structure and brought safely to this city. Not one of them received a burn. There were 40 patients in the wooden hospital building in the rear of the main structure, who were carried out just before the hospital took fire.

Approve Closer Relations.
LONDON, June 14.—All the afternoon newspapers discuss the speeches which the Duke of Devonshire, as president of the British Empire League, and the Premier of Canada, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, made at Liverpool on Saturday. They generally warmly approve of the references to the necessity of closer relations. The free-trade criticisms of the Duke of Devonshire are coldly treated by the Liberal newspapers.

Fortifications for Boston.
BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—By next winter Boston harbor will be well defended against invasion by a foreign foe. Within the next six months it is expected that seven 10-inch cannon mounted on disappearing gun carriages of the Buffington-Crozier type will de-

fend the entrance. At Fort Warren three 10-inch guns are being mounted on disappearing carriages, and will be in working order within a few weeks. The other four are to be placed at Long Island Head.

DEMANDS OF UNITED STATES.
Rutz' Jailor Must Be Punished. Anxiety in Madrid.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A Herald's dispatch from Washington says: The State Department has practically completed the draft of instructions in regard to the Rutz case, which, if President McKinley approves, will be given to the United States Minister to Spain for presentation to the Madrid Government.

This country will demand that the Spanish Government punish Major Fondevila and other officials of the jail who were responsible for the death of Dr. Rutz. The Rutz case will not be confounded with any other negotiations. The Valencia incident is regarded as practically settled, both by the Administration and by the Spanish Legation here.

A Herald cable from Madrid says: Reports of the intended annexation of Hawaii by the United States causes anxiety as foreboding President McKinley's Cuban policy.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Installation of Officers.
The recently elected officers of Court Lunailo (6,600), A. O. F., were duly installed at the regular meeting of the Court last evening. They were as follows:

C. R.—G. McNicoll.
S. C. R.—T. B. Murray.
Treasurer—J. Kahokano.
Recording Secretary—W. A. Fetter.
Financial Secretary—J. M. Kea.
S. W.—O. Graeff.
J. W.—N. W. Brundage.
S. B.—O. C. Whitehead.
J. B.—N. L. Perry.

At the close of the ceremonies, refreshments were served in the ante-room. All toasts being duly honored.

Weakened Vitality

IMPOVERISHED

BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

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£12,951,592 14 8

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